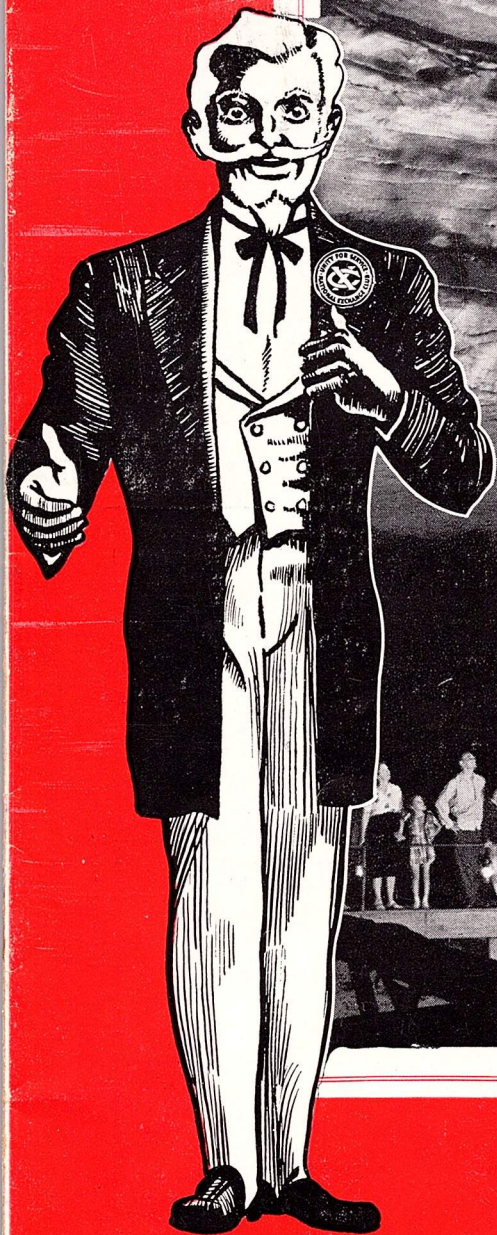


# *The* EXCHANGITE



**Destination: LOUISVILLE**

Puerto Rico Convention Postponed!

JUNE 1954



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## HEROLD M. HARTER

Editor



THIS MONTH'S COVER takes you into Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, where you can witness the famous "Booth's Amphitheater" in which Edwin Booth in the 1830's gave an impromptu recitation of Hamlet to an enthralled group of visitors. This is just one of many wonders which Exchangites attending the 36th National Convention at Louisville (Sept. 29-Oct. 4) will thrill to and enjoy.

Photo credits: Cover, Mammoth Cave (Ky.) National Park Concessions Inc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11. Louisville (Ky.) Chamber of Commerce; 7. Louisville (Ky.) Convention & Publicity League Inc.; 9, 10, 12. Frankfort (Ky.) Division of Publicity; 13. U. S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.; 14. The Flynt Studio, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jean Sardou Studio, Philadelphia, Pa.; 15. lowest, Marcia & Ramsey Studio, Norwalk, Calif.

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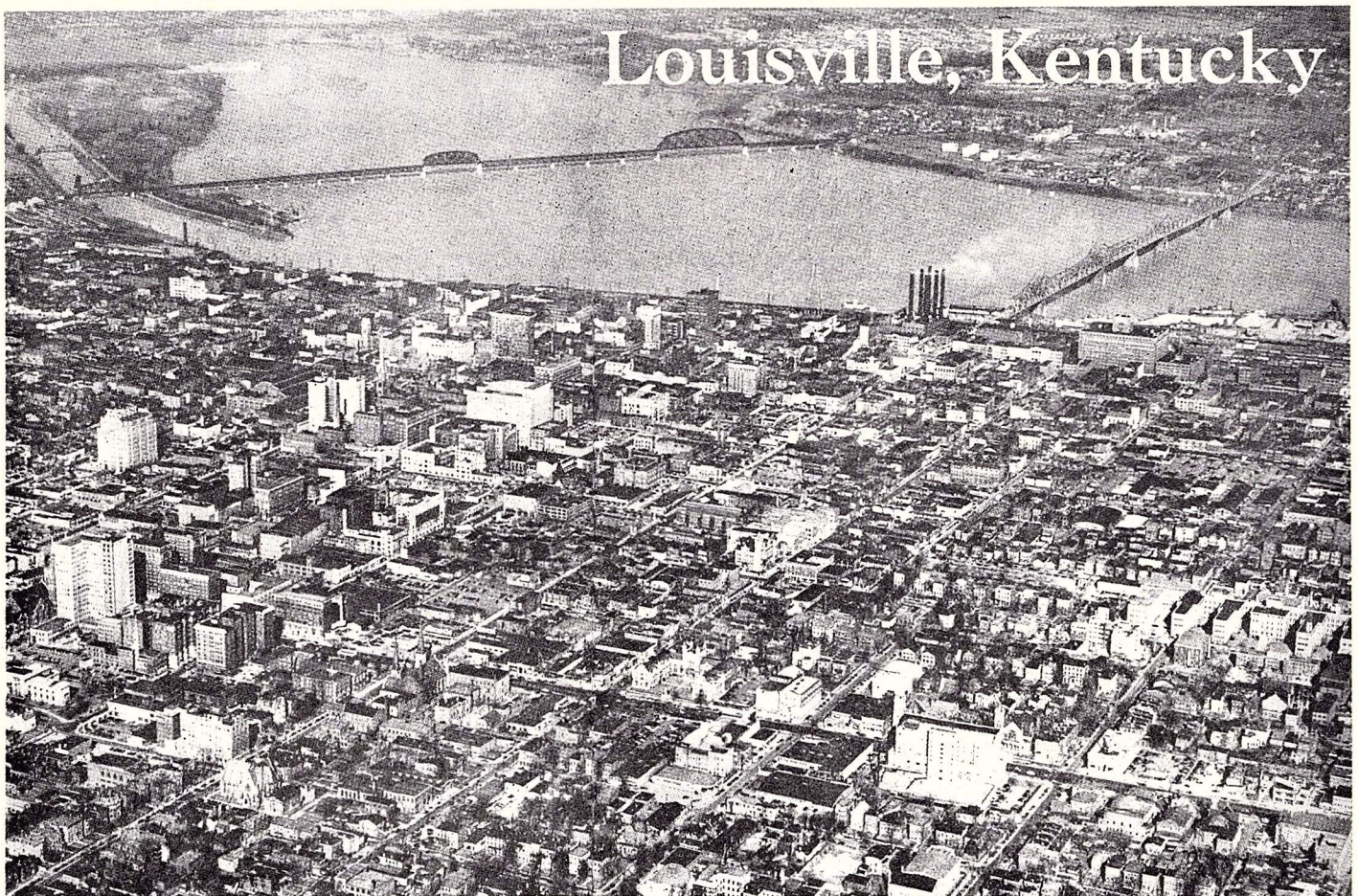
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## DESTINATION LOUISVILLE...

***National Convention at Puerto Rico postponed until 1955***

**A** UNANIMOUS vote by the convention committee of The National Exchange Club has postponed the use of San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the site for the 36th Annual Convention. This convention, originally scheduled to be held October 6 through 11, has been put off until 1955 due to unsettled conditions which exist in the world today. The nature of these situations had caused much speculation among the officers and members of The National Exchange Club. Planning a convention with such doubts clouding the picture is, of course, difficult and not always practical. It was because of this entire picture as it exists today that the convention in San Juan has been postponed until 1955, and the city of Louisville, Kentucky, named the new convention city.

**L** OUISVILLE, historic city of Kentucky, will provide many wonderful experiences for Exchangites attending the 36th annual convention. With the change of the convention place to Louisville, also comes a change in dates. The new convention dates will be September 29 through October 4. September and October are wonderful months in which to visit Kentucky, according to the State Department of Public Relations. This early-fall season finds temperatures at their most comfortable level, and Kentucky, always famous for its scenery, will be at the peak of its beauty.

**T** HE natural wonders of Kentucky, its beauty and its history, combined with the wonderful program which The National Exchange Club is already preparing for the National Convention will make your trip to Louisville an outstanding event in your life — one which will not quickly be forgotten. Make your plans now to attend the 36th annual convention of The National Exchange Club to be held in Louisville, Ky., September 29 through October 4.



**Mileage Chart  
to Louisville from**

Albany .....	805
Atlanta .....	441
Baltimore .....	614
Boston .....	979
Buffalo .....	544
Chicago .....	300
Cincinnati .....	109
Cleveland .....	357
Columbus .....	217
Dallas .....	896
Denver .....	1167
Detroit .....	363
Houston .....	1023
Indianapolis .....	118
Kansas City .....	508
Little Rock .....	562
Los Angeles .....	2210
Memphis .....	410
Miami .....	1100
Minneapolis .....	731
New Orleans .....	785
New York .....	776
Omaha .....	716
Philadelphia .....	694
Richmond .....	602
St. Louis .....	273
Salt Lake City .....	1695
San Francisco .....	2400
Seattle .....	2573
Washington .....	650

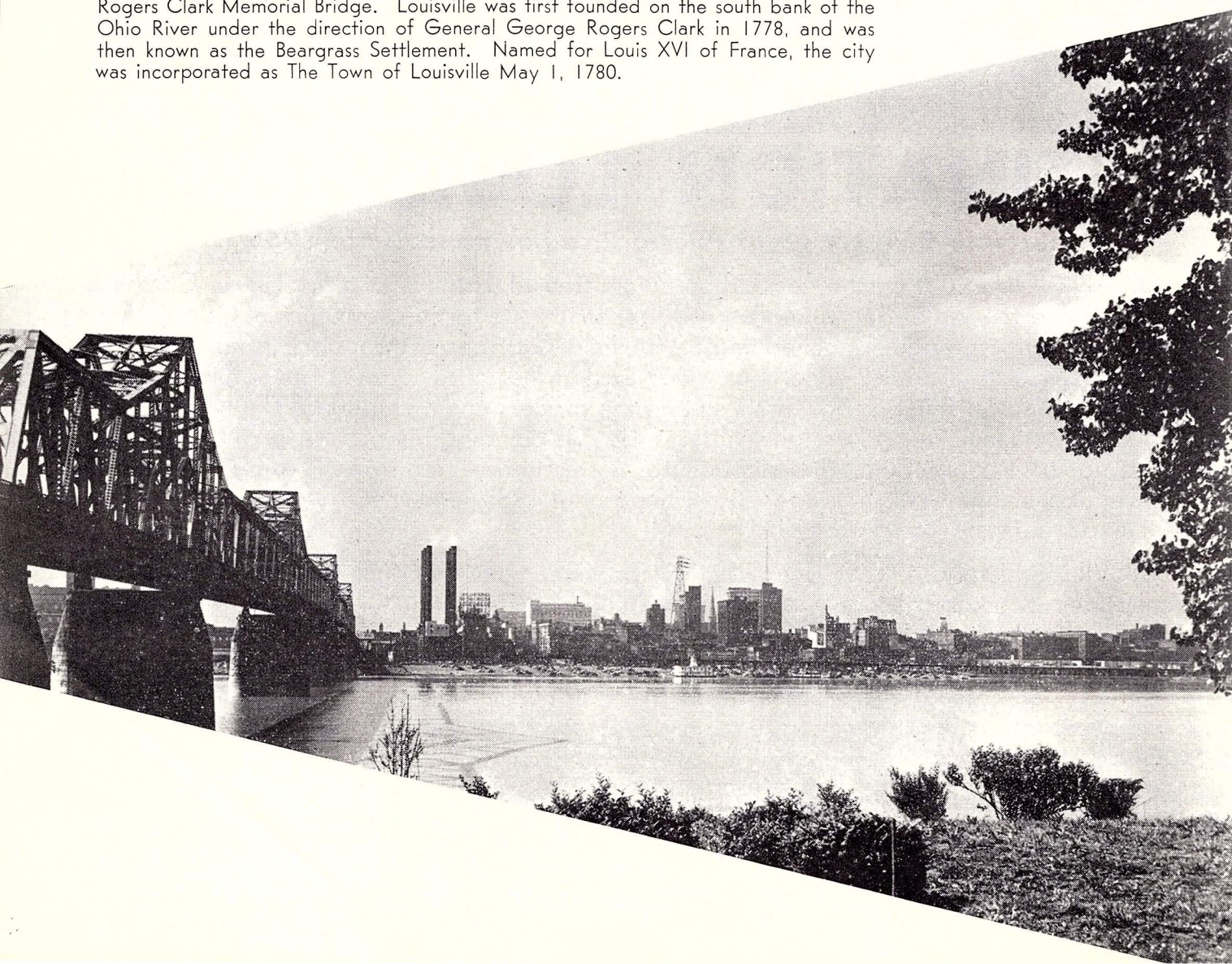
*Welcome to*

# LOUISVILLE

*one of the friendliest cities in*

**... Site of the 1954 National**

**LOUISVILLE SKYLINE**—This photo taken from the north bank of the Ohio River at Jeffersonville, Ind., shows Louisville, Ky., "Gateway to Dixie." At the left is the George Rogers Clark Memorial Bridge. Louisville was first founded on the south bank of the Ohio River under the direction of General George Rogers Clark in 1778, and was then known as the Beargrass Settlement. Named for Louis XVI of France, the city was incorporated as The Town of Louisville May 1, 1780.





# the Nation Convention



**"HOWDY, SIR!  
REMEMBER  
THE DATES  
—SEPT. 29  
THROUGH  
OCT. 4th!"**



**CHURCHILL DOWNS**—The Downs is the home of the world famous and historic Kentucky Derby which has been an outstanding event since 1875. Attendance tops the 100,000 mark. The track, located at South Fourth Street and Central Avenue, is a one-mile oval with a quarter mile chute.

**K**ENTUCKY is a fabled and fabulous land. Its people are friendly and hospitable. Its historic spots commemorate many of the most romantic and significant events in American history.

Its lovely scenery ranges from the lush, gently-rolling pastures of the Beargrass and Bluegrass to the wild and tumbled mountains of Eastern Kentucky. And everywhere an aura of antebellum days lends charm and interest . . .

Over modern highways, Kentucky visitors may view a striking variety of scenic wonders . . . majestic mountains . . . waving bluegrass . . . fertile plains of the Pennyrile and the Purchase . . .

Scenic beauty . . . outstanding hospitality . . . modern accommodations . . . a variety of recreation areas . . . and world famous historic shrines . . . are all yours in Kentucky. You will truly enjoy Kentucky as Kentuckians do.

## *World-famous Hosting*

Kentucky's hospitality is toasted wherever the words of "My Old Kentucky Home" are sung . . . Kentucky is a world famous symbol of traditional fine hosting.

The Commonwealth cordially welcomes you and offers for

your pleasure an abundance of Southern hospitality, a history as colorful as Daniel Boone, recreation as sparkling as Kentucky Lake and Cumberland Falls, scenic beauty as thrilling as the song of the Kentucky Cardinal . . .

An everchanging panorama of attractions is to be found in Kentucky — the selected home of intrepid pioneers from the East and a crossroads stopover for the gallant settlers of the great West.

Kentucky offers a warm welcome.

## *Things to See in Louisville*

Have you ever seen Churchill Downs, the home of the famous Kentucky Derby? Have you ever seen an old-time river boat? Have you ever seen a great cigarette factory . . . a tobacco auction . . . a famous distillery?

Have you ever seen the Gold Depository at Fort Knox . . . the mile-long canal, locks and dam at the Falls of the Ohio . . . the oldest municipal university in America?

Have you ever seen a park embracing 961 acres of forest, shady creeks, play grounds, and public golf courses? Have you ever seen light opera, performed in a lavish amphitheatre, under the summer stars? Have you ever seen a monument





**SHOWBOAT**—This is the Showboat Majestic with its auxiliary towboat the Attaboy. The Majestic is the last showboat which annually makes a tour of the Ohio River. The Majestic and its steam calliope are well known by rivertown residents up and down the Ohio River.

commemorating "Our Confederate Dead?"

All these and a hundred other fascinating sights await you in and around Louisville. Come, and *stay* a while! you'll

love this beautiful region, and "The Gateway to the South." See these sights too, in Louisville — the Kentucky State Fair & Grounds, Coast Guard Station and Harbor, Douglas Park

#### THESE WILL BE YOUR CONVENTION HOTELS . . .

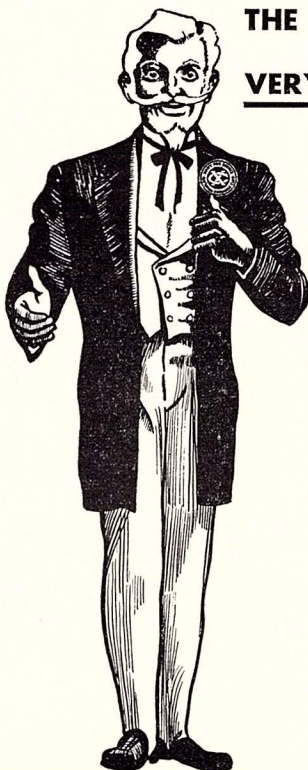
**BROWN HOTEL**— Located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway, the Brown Hotel is one of Louisville's major convention hotels. It has 550 rooms. Its Crystal Ballroom seats 1,200 persons for meetings and 800 persons for banquets.

**"YES, SIR, THESE  
HOTELS ARE THE**

**BEST —**

**THE  
VERY BEST!"**

**SEELBACH HOTEL**—Located at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, the Seelbach Hotel is in the center of Louisville's downtown retail shopping center. The Seelbach has 500 rooms. Its Grand Ballroom seats 1,000 persons and has food service for 750.





**Welcome to  
LOUISVILLE . . .  
famous for  
fine facilities!**



**LOUISVILLE'S AIRPORT**—Streamlined meeting-place of thousands who regularly arrive at this metropolis of the South to convene, to visit, to discuss business, or simply to relax and enjoy the comfort of hospitality mellowed by centuries of "know-how."

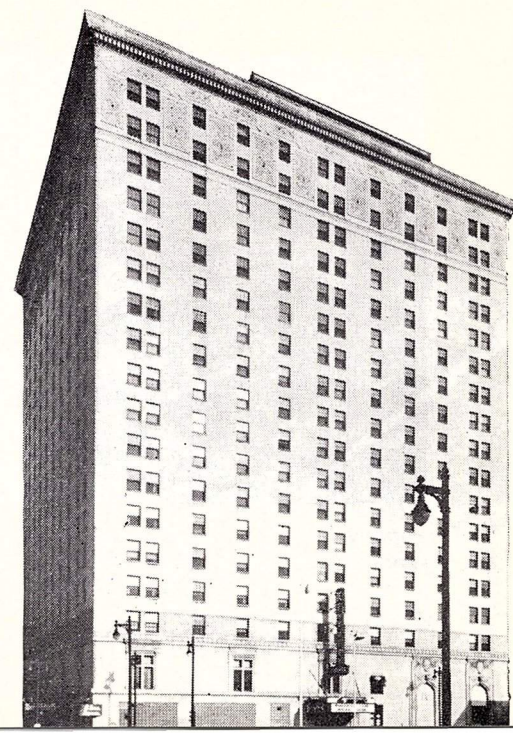
jockey training track, Cave Hill Cemetery where George Rogers Clark is buried, the Bourbon Stock Yards, American Printing House for the Blind, and many more.

The romantic past is preserved and hallowed in the many state shrines and memorials that exhibit fascinating pages from history. This is a town to know, and remember!

**HOTEL WATTERSON**—Located on the north side of Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, the Watterson Hotel is within a block of two of Louisville's larger convention hotels. It has 250 rooms.

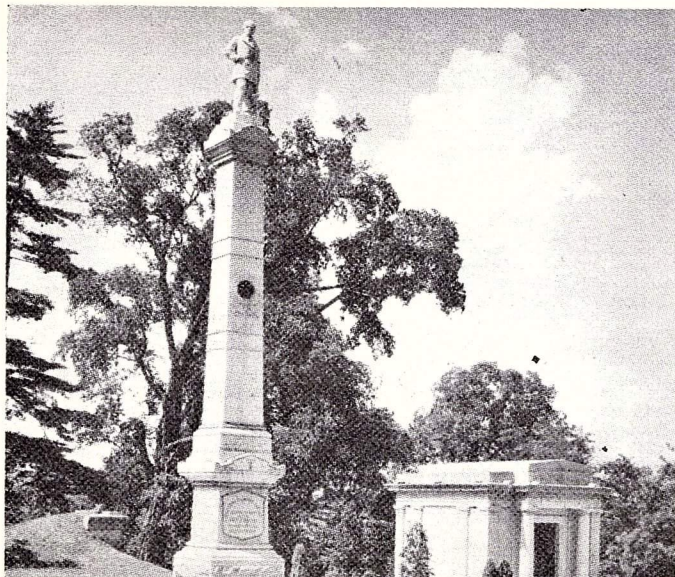
**HENRY CLAY HOTEL**—Located at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, the Henry Clay Hotel has 200 rooms. It is just a block from Fourth Street, Louisville's retail shopping center. Its ballroom seats 1,200 and it has food service for 1,000 persons.

**KENTUCKY HOTEL**—Located at the southeast corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets, the Kentucky is one of Louisville's major convention hotels. It has 550 rooms and adjoining is a convention hall seating approximately 1,100 with dining facilities for 1,500.

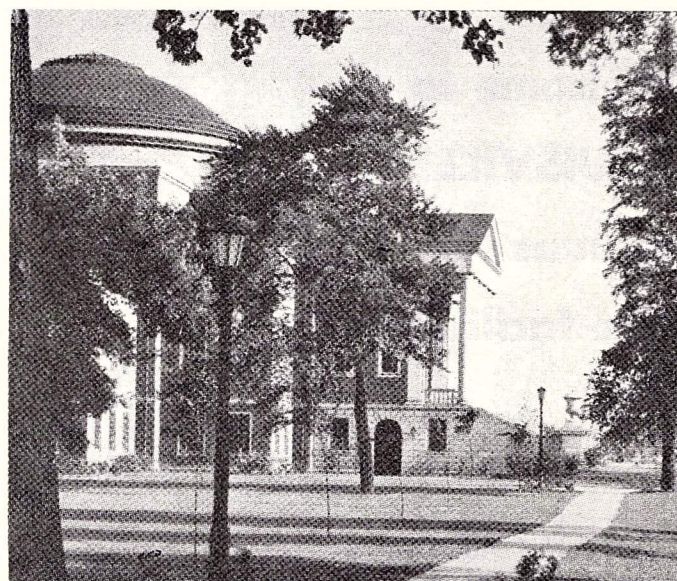




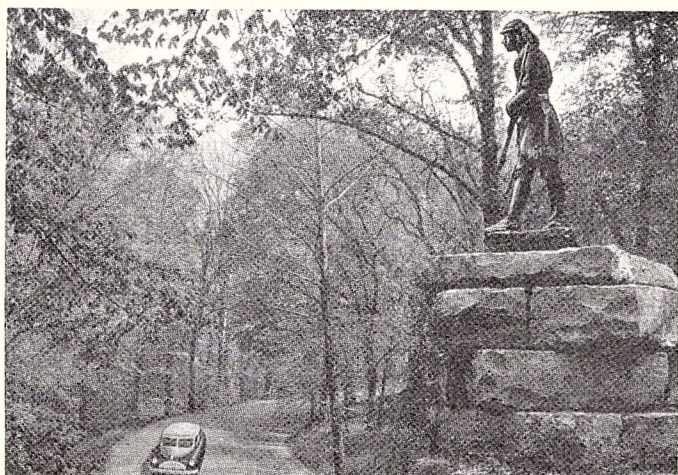
# LOUISVILLE HIGHLIGHTS . . . . . sights to see, this September.



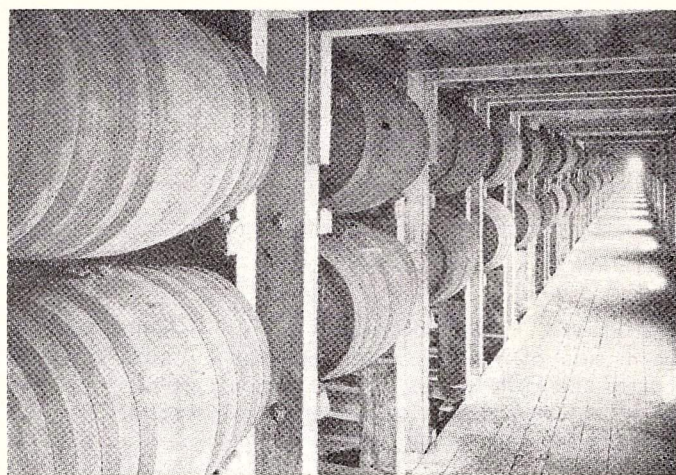
Tomb of Zachary Taylor, 12th President and hero of the Mexican War, built on his farm outside Louisville.



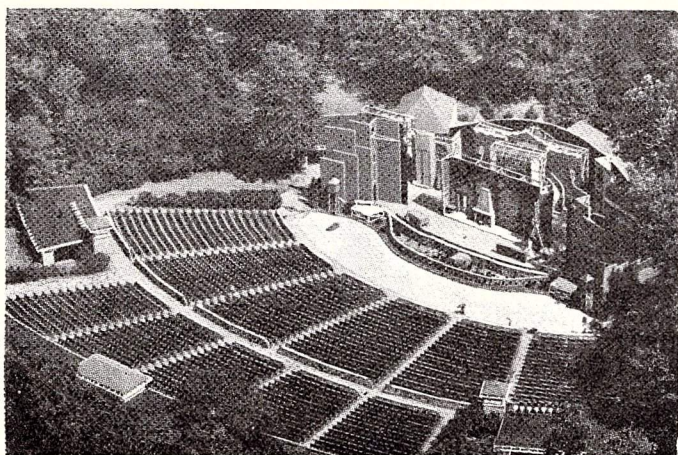
View on the University of Louisville campus, America's oldest municipal university, founded 1798.



Louisville's Statue to Daniel Boone in Cherokee Park — an area in which his moccasins often left their prints.



In one of Louisville's nationally-known distilleries, all of which offer cordial welcome to visitors.



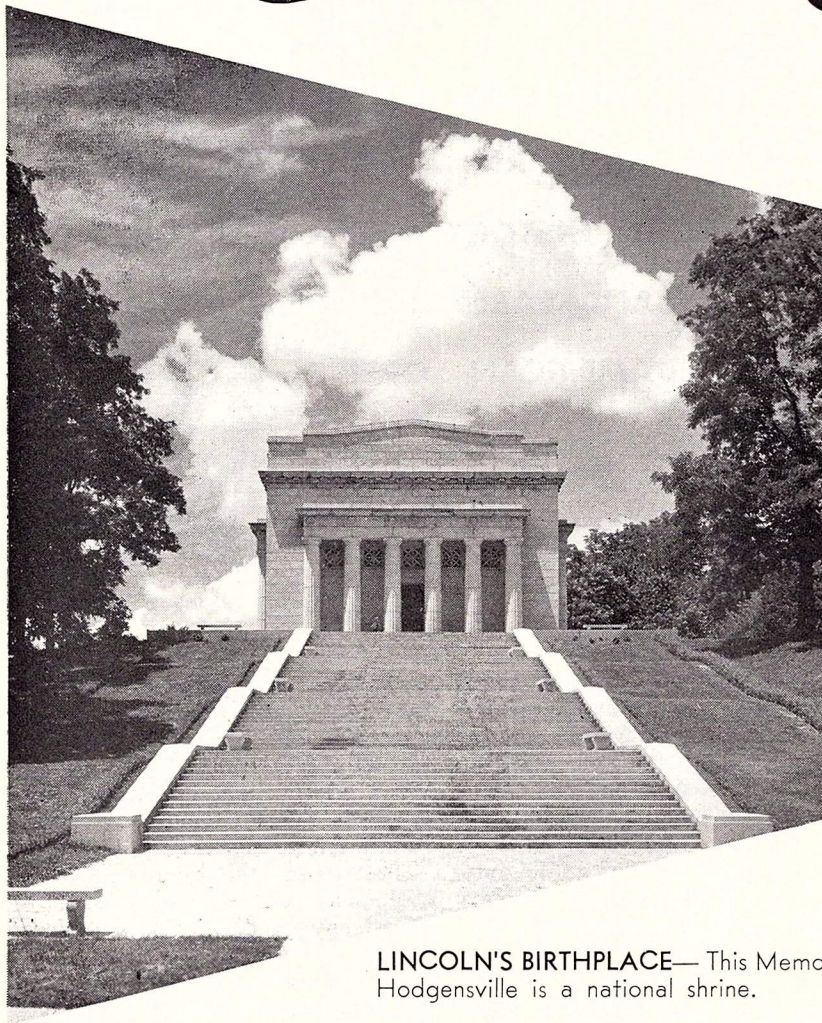
Airview of Louisville's Outdoor Amphitheatre, where thousands see elaborate theatrical performances.



A Louisville tobacco auction, where millions of pounds of Kentucky burley change hands.

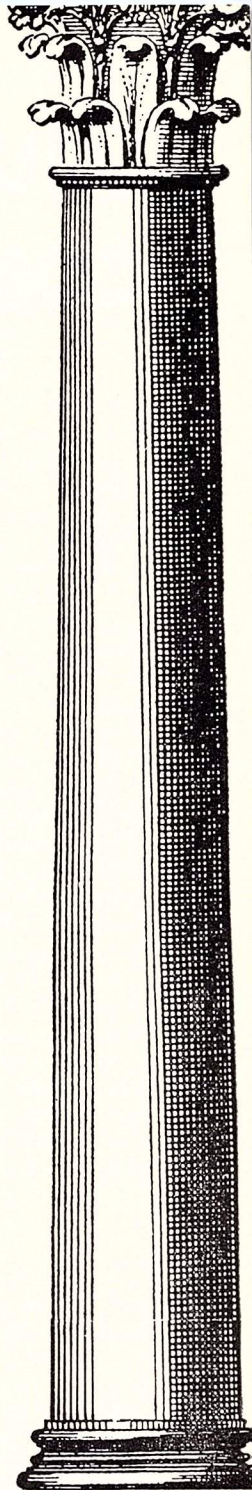


# Welcome to *KENTUCKY*



LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE— This Memorial at Hodgenville is a national shrine.

*one of the  
most  
picturesque  
States  
in the  
Union*



Kentucky is lavishly endowed by nature with fabulous acres of bluegrass, rugged mountains, winding river valleys, fertile plains and sparkling streams. Added to these natural endowments are many man-made lakes, two of which are among the world's largest.

## *Things to See in Kentucky*

A thousand or more pictures could not depict all the beautiful and interesting things to see in Kentucky. A few of these, in addition to spots we've pictured, are the ancient buried city near Wycliff, where the skeletons and artifacts of prehistoric mound dwellers are exhibited . . . the Blue Lick Battlefield State Park, site of the last battle of the Revolution, fought August 19, 1782 . . . the Kentucky Building on the campus of Western State College at Bowling Green, containing pioneer relics, costumes, furniture, and other Kentuckiana. And with Louisville as your center of activity, you can cover most of the region by easy stages, returning at

night to the hospitality and comfort of this great city.

No matter how long you stay in Kentucky, you'll always

### **You'll Have Wonderful Memories if You See . . .**

- Mammoth Cave National Park
- Lincoln Memorial National Historic Park
- "My Old Kentucky Home"
- Fort Knox and U. S. Treasury Gold Depository
- Churchill Downs, scene of "Kentucky Derby"
- Area of famous Bluegrass Horse Farms
- McGuffey Log School House
- Lincoln's Knob Creek Farm
- Bardstown
- Kentucky's Scenic Countryside

find new things to delight you, and when you leave for home we predict you'll leave with regret.



# LOUISVILLE — CONVENTION CITY

Robert Cavilier Marquis deLasalle was the first white man to view the great rapids of the Ohio River at the present site of Louisville in 1670. It was more than a century later (1786), when Capt. Thomas C. Bullitt made the first survey of the site, but it remained for Gen. George Rogers Clark to found the first settlement in 1778, when he established an 18-village base at Corn Island while heading westward to capture Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. Returning to Corn Island after the conquest of the old Northwest, Clark established a more pretentious stockade, known as Ft. Nelson, at the foot of what is now 7th St. in Louisville. A monolith of the Colonial Dames still marks the site.

History says that the first city chapter was granted in 1779 by the Virginia Legislature when Kentucky was part of that state. By the time Kentucky entered the union as the fifteenth state in 1792, the Louisville wharf had become a busy place. The office of Harbormaster was created in 1797. Two years later Louisville became an official port of entry with a regular revenue collector. Overland stages came daily, and Michael Lacassagne opened the first post office in his home.

After the campaign of General Anthony Wayne brought to an end the Indian wars, settlers turned their attention to such civic matters as removing firewood, hog pens, refuse, and dead animals from the streets. A license fee of one shilling was charged for each dog in a hunter's pack, to pay the draining of swamp lands in about 1795. Jefferson's seminary was opened in the warehouses built at the mouth of Beargrass Creek during the same decade.

## The Era of "Firsts"

Soon afterward by 1800, roads had been built to Lexington and Bardstown. The first ocean-going sailship arrived at Louisville from Elizabethtown, Pa., on June 16, 1800, with a cargo of 720 barrels of flour, marking an era of "food-firsts" in Louisville.

John J. Audubon came to Louisville in 1808, and produced some of his first famous bird pictures.

Between 1810 and 1820, Louisville's population grew from 1,397 to about 4,000, primarily due to its waterfront activity. The first steamboat, the Orleans, docked at the city wharf in 1812. By that time, Main Street was paved and all the streets were named. Between 1800 and 1820, several suburban communities sprang up, giving the city its first semblance of a metropolitan area.

James Monroe was the first president to visit Louisville in 1820. With him was General Andrew Jackson. About 1819, seven years after the first steam boat arrived, the town had two steam sawmills, five tobacco factories, two breweries, two distilleries, six brick yards, three chair factories, a brass foundry, a sugar refinery, and a nail factory. The Hope Distillery, built by an English firm, became the first plant to substitute machinery for hand instruments.

In 1840, Louisville became the first city in the West and the fifth city in the country to use gas lights. During the following decade, Louisville was the biggest tobacco and Port market in the world.

Following this, the 1850's saw the advent of the railroads. During the Civil War Period, Louisville became known as the "Gateway City," because of the large troop movements by

**"COME SEE A CITY  
TRULY RICH  
IN HISTORY,  
AND EARLY  
AMERICAN LORE!"**



rail. During the 50's also came the appointment of Louisville's first Fire Chief, the first use of steam fire engines, and the beginning of the Louisville Water Company.

Louisville itself did not suffer appreciably during the Civil War, and business increased greatly. The city was growing simultaneously as a center of education and arts. Public schools were made free, and a female high school was erected in 1865. McCauley's Theater was the high spot of entertainment. Henry Watterson took over the helm at the Courier-Journal in 1868. Jenny Lind sang at the Mozart Hall.

By 1870, the population had reached 100,000, and these inhabitants were paying a total of more than \$50,000 a year in taxes.

## Continuing Expansion and Prosperity

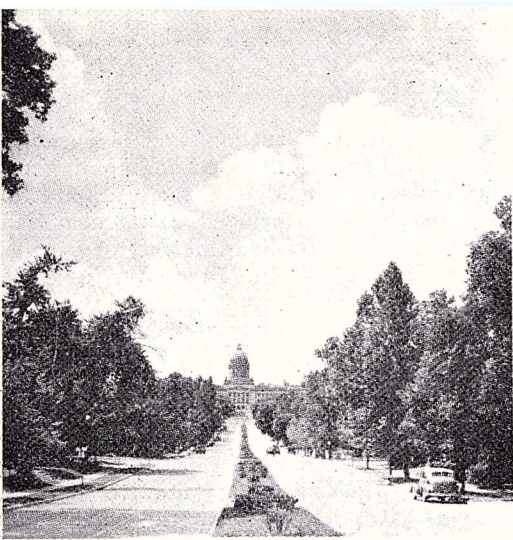
It happened the city of Louisville held a position of military significance during World War I because of Camp Zachary Taylor. Bowman Field, the first airport, was built in 1918, and the first airplane landed there a year later. Fort Knox, present U. S. Gold Depository, was founded the same year.

Nineteen hundred and twenty saw a new era of suburban development. Radio was an infant in 1923 when the first local station attained national importance. The first talking motion picture was shown at the Strand Theater. Though the stock market crash did not affect Louisville harshly in the 20's, many seeds of business and civic awakenings were sown in the 30's. World War I brought new industries to Louisville including "Rubbervtown" development and the Naval Ordnance Plant. Many remained after the war, and Louisville lost its identity as a sprawling country city. It is one of the few cities in the country with factories representing each of the 20 industrial groups listed in the U. S. census.

As of July, 1953, the city's population had risen to 386,000, with a metropolitan area of about 593,900.



# FOR YOUR PLEASURE...



Above, The Kentucky State Capitol in beautiful Frankfort. Fifty-one miles from Louisville, on U. S. Highway 60.

*An outline of places where  
Conventioneering Exchangites will go  
and things they will see*



Above, Authentic reproduction of Fort Harrod, the first Kentucky fort, built in 1774, at Harrodsburg. On U. S. Highway 68, 111 miles from Louisville.

An enjoyable one-day tour beginning in Louisville has been planned as a highlight of the 1954 National Convention.

Exchangites will board comfortable, specially chartered busses for this interesting and unforgettable tour. The route has been carefully planned, and is dotted with historical points of interest all along the highways to be covered during this trip.

Leaving Louisville, the busses will travel to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, the home of the armored division of the U. S. Army. Here, officer and enlisted personnel learn the tactics and technique for the employment of armor within the combined arms team.

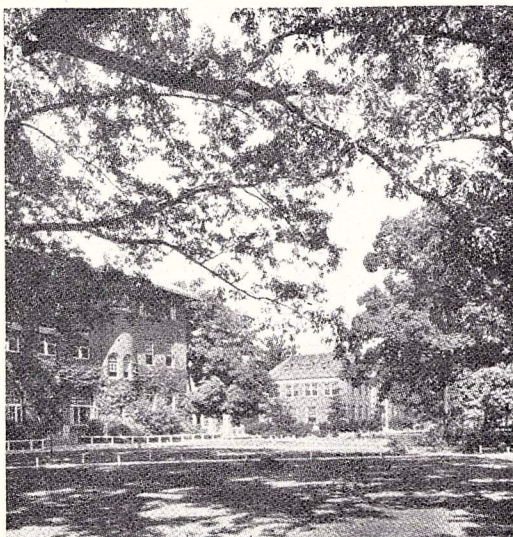
In the fall of 1861, approximately 3000 troops under the command of General William T. Sherman, occupied Muldraugh Hill which is located in the northern part of the present reservation. Two years later Confederate Troops under the command of General Morgan crossed the Ohio River into Indiana from Brandenburg, a town about 17 miles northwest of the post. This was the famous raid which resulted in Morgan's capture. There is no record of further military activity in this vicinity until 1903 at which time the government secured the greatest part of the present post acreage for army maneuvers. Later, in 1918, the reservation was designated Camp Henry Knox in honor of Major General Henry Knox, Chief of the field artillery from 1775 to 1782 and Secretary of War from 1785 to 1794.

The field artillery officers school was established and maintained at Ft. Knox until its incorporation with the field artillery school at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, in 1922. From then until 1932 the post was used as a summer training camp of regular and civilian components of the army in the 5th Corps area. In 1932, Camp Knox was renamed Ft. Knox, a permanent military establishment. Since that time it has been considered the home of U. S. Armor.

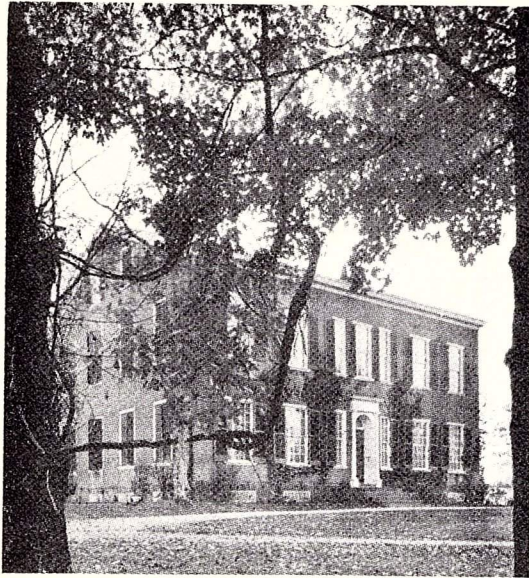
## **It's Actually a City**

Ft. Knox covers an area of over 106,000 acres and has a civilian population of over 40,000 persons. The post is actually a city in itself with many miles of paved streets and sidewalks, residential and business districts and all types of public utilities such as water, gas, electricity, telephone and telegraph services. The Fort has its own schools, churches, fire departments, police, and bank. Many general services are provided by the Ft. Knox post exchange including barber shops, beauty shops, laundries, garages, watch, radio and television repairs, and supermarkets. The large main post exchange or PX is of the department-store type.

Below, Berea College, on U. S. Highway 25, 110 miles from Louisville, where students work in college farms or shops to pay tuition.







Above, "My Old Kentucky Home", immortalized as the place where Stephen Foster wrote his poignant ballad. On Highway 150, at Bardstown.

Smaller branch PX's are located conveniently throughout the post. Recreational facilities include clubs, libraries, playgrounds, riding stable, swimming pool, tennis courts, theaters, field houses, two golf courses and a miniature golf course. There are at present 3,088 sets of quarters on the post. Of this number, officers occupy 1523, non-commissioned officers occupy 1306, and civilians occupy 259. The buildings are of brick, frame, stucco construction.

#### Patton Museum

Also housed at Ft. Knox is the Patton Museum. This is a memorial building dedicated to a great soldier, General George S. Patton, Jr. It is located in the building designated as T-1810 on Old Ironsides Avenue. It contains a collection of captured Axis military equipment, German, Chinese, Japanese, and pieces of Allied equipment which were captured during the early part of the war by the Axis and later recaptured by the Allied. General Patton's official jeep and trailer along with pictures of early Ft. Knox and trophies won by various units of Ft. Knox are some of the interesting items included in this collection.

#### Where That Gold is Buried

Also at Ft. Knox, Exchangites will see the Ft. Knox Gold Depository. This depository was completed in December, 1936, at a cost of \$50,000. The first gold was moved to the depository by railroad in January, 1937. That series of shipments was completed in June, 1937, when approximately \$5,500,000,000 in gold was stored there. Other shipments have been made from time to time. Gold status in the United States as of August 31, 1951, was slightly in excess of \$21,500,000,000. Of this amount, \$12,483,415,360 is stored at the Ft. Knox depository, with the balance in the mints at the New York Assay Office.

The two-story building is constructed of granite, steel, and concrete. Exterior dimensions measure 105 by 121 feet, and the building is 42 feet high above the first-floor level.

Within the building is a two-level steel and concrete vault divided into compartments. The vault door alone weighs more than 20 tons. No one person is entrusted with the combination. Various members of the depository staff must now work separate combinations known only to them. The vault casing is constructed by steel plates, steel I-beams, and steel cylinders laced with hoop bands and encased in concrete.

The vault roof is of similar construction, and independent of the depository roof. Between the corridor circling the vault and the outer wall of the building is space utilized for offices, storerooms, and so on. Included in the materials used in the construction were 16,500 cubic feet of granite, 4200 cubic yards of concrete, 750 tons of reinforcing steel, and 670 tons of structural steel.

At each corner of the structure on the outside, connected with it, are four guard boxes. A driveway encircles the building, and a steel fence marks the boundary of the site. Access to the front gate is obtained by driveways leading from the main post highway. Sentry boxes similar to the guard boxes are located at the entrance gate. The building is equipped with the latest modern protective devices. The nearby army post gives it additional protection. The depository is equipped with its own emergency power plant, water system, and other facilities. The basement is a pistol range for the guards.

#### One Brick Weighs 27½ Pounds

The gold of the depository is in the form of standard mint bars of almost true gold. The form of these bars is that of a building brick that is somewhat smaller. The approximate dimensions are 6¾ by 1¾ inches. Each bar contains approximately 400 ounces of gold, and is worth approximately \$14,000. The actual weight is 27½ pounds. They are stored without wrappings in the vault compartments. When they are handled, great care is exercised to avoid the abrasion of the extremely soft metal.

Continuing on the tour after leaving Ft. Knox, Exchangites' busses will travel along unusually good highways through a town called Horse Cave, center of many caverns. Hidden River Cave is located within the town and is named for its underground rivers. Daniel Boone was supposed to have explored this very same cave in 1784. The Mammoth Onyx Cave is two miles south. This cave contains many large onyx formations with colored stalactites, stalagmites, and hanging bridges. A little further on is Floyd Collins Crystal Cave, named for the explorer who died in this cavern. Crystal Cave has huge deposits of gypsum, crystal, and onyx helicities. Twelve miles further is Cave City. Cave City is called the Gateway to Mammoth Cave National Park on Kentucky's highway 70. Because of the many caverns and caves within this area, it is liberally supplied with modern hotels, motels, and tourist homes. Next comes the famous Mammoth Cave National Park. This park comprises 51,000 acres of picturesque hills and valleys, and a beautiful forested area. Mammoth Cave, the major attraction of the Park, is approximately ten miles from Cave City. There are more than 150 miles of explored corridors on five different levels of the cave which is open the year round. A phenomenon of Mammoth Cave is the temperature which never varies from an even 54°F the year-round.

The special Exchangite busses will pull right up to the point of origin of the Mammoth Cave tour, especially planned for this trip.

#### An Attraction for 125 Years

Mammoth Cave has been one of the outstanding scenic attractions of America for more than 125 years. Long before the National Park Service was established, thousands of persons journeyed to Mammoth Cave and toured its extensive passages; observed the wonders of the subterranean chambers; peered into the eerie depths of the bottomless pits; and navigated the Stygian waters of Echo River.

Legends combined with the early history of Mammoth Cave named the discoverer as a pioneer hunter who followed a wounded bear into the entrance about 1799. Prior to that time, much of the cave was known and used by the Indians. This fact is verified by the finding of charred reed torches, remnants of hand-woven cloth, and mummified bodies in various sections of the cave.

Mammoth Cave was first known commercially in 1816,



and during the middle Nineteenth Century it had gained world-wide renown as one of America's most famous show places. People of all nationalities viewed the impressive creatures of the cave which became known as one of the seven wonders of the New World. Kings and dukes have accompanied visitors on subterranean ventures; actors have performed in its massive chambers; and songs of world-famous vocalists have reverberated through the winding corridors. This acclaim by millions of visitors, became the inspiration of a group of progressive and civic-minded people who promoted the idea of a Mammoth Cave National Park.

Legislation was enacted in Congress in 1926 to establish this park. The Federal Government accepted several thousand acres of the surrounding area for administration and protection, in 1936. Final operation of the cave and park area comprising about 51,000 acres, was assumed by the Park Service in September, 1941.

Situated in south-central Kentucky, Mammoth Cave is in the center of the cavernous, limestone region, one of the great cave territories of the world. Here, through forested hills and valleys, two scenic, navigable rivers, the Green and the Nolin, flow through the National Park. In this setting, trees, flowering shrubs, and wild life combine to provide a picturesque and harmonious landscape.

The geological story of Mammoth Cave is one of unique interest. It has required millions of years to create the maze of corridors that make up the extensive under-earth system. More than 150 miles of chartered avenues hold the secret of the geological ages during which the cave was formed.

#### **The Fascinating Early Story**

Some 240,000,000 years ago, Kentucky was submerged by a shallow Mississippian Sea. During the ensuing millions of years, waters receded slowly from the continent as uplifting land pushed the sea southward to the Gulf of Mexico. As this continental emergence progressed, forces of erosion increased attack upon the newly exposed land. Rain, soaking into the ground, dissolved large masses of limestone, creating sink holes on the surfaces and carving out a network of channels underground.

As the subterranean drainage increased, channels grew larger. The level of the cavern streams was controlled by the level of the surface waters of which the major stream is Green River. As the level of Green River became lower, the underground waters dissolved more limestone, forming new crevices and seeking lower levels. Then the cave stream again flowed along new courses, carving out new chambers. This process was repeated five successive times, until, now, Echo River follows its course on the fifth and lowest level of the cave which is about 360 feet underground.

The process of carving out barren rooms and corridors is the first stage of cave formation. The second stage occurs when water, with calcium carbonate in solution, slowly seeps from the ceiling of the cave. Stalactites form on the ceiling and grow downward as the water evaporates. When the water flows faster than it can evaporate from the stalactite surface, the solution drops to the floor, forming stalagmites which build upward toward the ceiling. When the stalactites, growing downward, meet the stalagmites building

upward, a column is formed. It is estimated that this process requires approximately *100 years to form a cubic inch* of the cave onyx.

#### **Magnificent Colors**

Some stalagmites and stalactites reach huge proportions simulating massive curtains and draperies, while others form gigantic columns resembling a pipe organ. Variations in the color of the formations is influenced by minerals in the limestone. The presence of iron oxide in the calcium-carbonate solution, results in shades of tan, deep browns, yellows, and reds. Manganese influences the color scheme in columns of blue, purple, and green. Combinations of these minerals produce forms of brilliant and varied colors.

Nature has been lavish in its distribution of Flora and Fauna in the park area. There are several hundred species of flowers, and 31 varieties of ferns alone in the Mammoth Cave National Park. Many of these flowers will be seen in September and October, along trails, that lead through the forest to the scenic Green River Bluff.

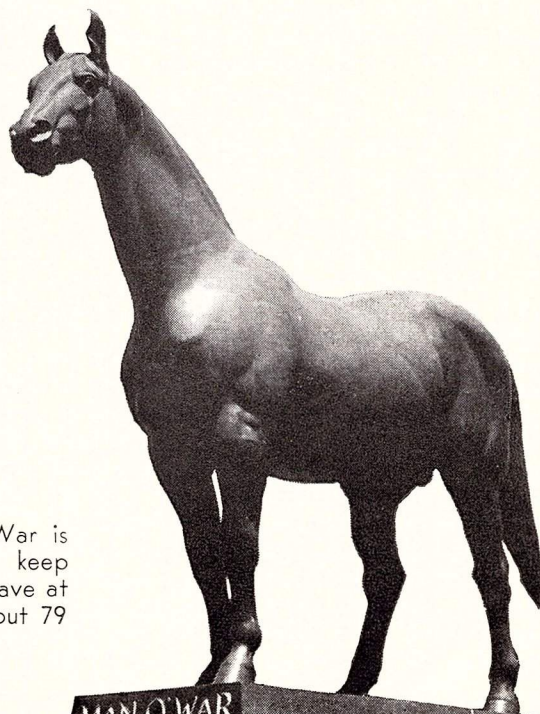
The rolling hills of the park put on their most colorful coat under the clear blue Fall sky. The variety of vegetation turns to brilliant reds, yellows, and browns after the first frost moves into the Kentucky hills. At this season, trailside vistas reveal splendid panoramas of the rivers and valleys.

#### **Part of American History**

Mammoth Cave played an important roll in early American History. In 1812, when the United States and Great Britain became bitterly engaged in war, the British clamped a blockade on American ports, making it impossible to obtain needed supplies from foreign sources.

The supply of nitrates, necessary in the manufacture of gunpowder, was shut off from American use, and in seeking new sources, the nitrous earth of caves provided the answer. Just who made the discovery is not known, but the presence of nitrates in Mammoth Cave caused its value to increase tremendously. Soon after the war started, the ownership of the cave changed hands three times in one day. The first sale of the two hundred acres brought \$116.17. The second transaction, \$400; and the last deal of the day, including only 156 acres of the original tract, was closed for \$3000. The value of Mammoth Cave had increased more than 3000% in a single day. Thirty-one days later, one-half interest in 156 acres of the original 200, sold for \$10,000.

A short distance from the historic entrance, the evidence of mining operations may still be seen by the cave's visitors.



**MAN O'WAR**—The famous Man O'War is remembered in Kentucky and to keep memories alive, this statue marks his grave at Faraway Farm near Lexington, Ky., about 79 miles from Louisville.



The constant temperature (54 degrees fahrenheit the year 'round), and other factors peculiar to cave atmosphere, have preserved timbers in virtually the same condition as when abandoned in 1814. Pits for the vats were excavated. The vats themselves were constructed of heavy oak timber. The nitrous earth was dumped into the vats, and soaked for several days. This solution was then forced by a wooden pump into a high tank near the vats, and on to the final stages of refinement. The crystals of potassium nitrate were then transported by road and rivers to the east, where gunpowder was then manufactured.

This episode in the early struggle of the United States in preserving its independence is not generally recorded in the book of history. Nevertheless, Mammoth Cave plays an important part in the successful termination of the war of 1812.

After a two-hour tour of Mammoth Cave and a specially prepared luncheon, Exchangites will again board their busses to continue on special tour.

### Abraham Lincoln's Beginnings

Leaving the awesome grandeur and beauty of the Cave, the busses will next head for Hodgenville. It is in this small Kentucky town that the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park has been established. The stop at that Park will be one of the most inspiring points of the trip.

On a raw frontier farm, a rolling land on the edge of the "Barrens," in the cabin by the Sinking Spring, was born the man whose strides carried him awkwardly, yet majestically, over a path which began in common Kentucky clay and ended in immortality. Here was born the man who said, "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people. Is there any better or equal hope in the world." More enduring than bronze or marble this spot — the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln — shall speak its message of the mystery and majesty of life to Americans down through the ages.

On December 12, 1808, Thomas Lincoln bought for \$200 in cash, a 300-acre farm, known as the Sinking Spring Farm, situated a few miles south of Hodgenville. Here, he and his wife and their infant daughter took up their abode in a one-room log cabin near a large limestone spring of cool water which had given its name to the place. It was in this one-room cabin near that sinking spring, that the child Abraham was born to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln on February 12, 1809.

The Lincolns lived about two and a half years at the birthplace site which was eventually lost to them because of a defective land title. Prior to mid-summer, they moved to a farm on Knob Creek about ten miles northeast. Their residence there lasted only a few years. In November or December, 1816, Thomas Lincoln left Kentucky and made a new home in the wilderness settlement of Little Pigeon Creek, about 16 miles north of the Ohio River in Indiana. Nancy Lincoln, mother of Abraham, lived only about two years after they moved to Indiana. An epidemic came to the little settlement on Pigeon Creek and while attending the stricken, she herself was taken ill, and died within a week, on October 5, 1818. The mother of Abraham Lincoln was buried in an unmarked grave in a little clearing in the deep woods.

The Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park comprises 116½ acres of land, nearly one hundred acres of which were included in the original Lincoln farm. Here is situated the memorial building housing the original Lincoln-birthplace log cabin of Sinking Springs, and the ancient boundry oak which was the landmark at the time of Lincoln's birth.

After leaving the Abraham Lincoln National Historic Park, the busses will wind their way northward over Kentucky Highway 31E, through some of the most beautiful rolling scenery which can be found within that Bluegrass State. Just before reaching the next stop Exchangites will

pass Knob Creek Farm. It was here that Abraham Lincoln lived as a boy between 1811 and 1816. Lincoln himself said,



Log cabin enshrined in the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, recognized as the probable birthplace of the Great Emancipator.

"Some of my earliest recollections were of the Knob Creek Farm where I lived." Across the road from the old log cabin and the site of the farm, is Knob Creek, where Abraham Lincoln swam and one time almost drowned.

As the busses enter Bardstown they pass St. Joseph's Catholic Cathedral, where one of the rarest collections of art treasures in the U. S. is to be found. The masterpieces of art adorning the walls are gifts of Louis Phillippe of France, who had visited Bardstown in April of 1797. Father Flaget, the then parish priest, had been his benefactor years before in Cuba. The paintings in the church are credited to such masters as Murillo, Reubens, Jacob Hast, Van Bree, Van Dyck and the Van Eyck brothers. Other paintings and vestments, golden tabernacle candlesticks, and other ornaments were sent to Father Flaget by Francis I, King of the two Sicilys and brother-in-law of Louis Philippe. The tabernacle of the church bears the royal French coat-of-arms, and the Church bells were gifts of Louis Philippe. At the center of the town is the John Fitch memorial. John Fitch was the inventor of the steamboat, and though born in Connecticut in 1743, spent a good portion of his life in and died in Bardstown on July 2, 1798. His remains now repose in a tomb on the court square near the memorial. Across the square is the old Talbott Tavern. Talbott Tavern, well-known for its good food and hospitality, was opened in 1779 and has been featured in Ripley's "Believe it or Not" as having never been closed during a 160-year period.

### "My Old Kentucky Home"

Less than a mile east from the center of Bardstown on U. S. Highway 68 and 150, stands the house which has become known to all Americans as "My Old Kentucky Home."

Judge John Rowan, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, one of the great attorneys of the early western period, and a cousin of Stephen Collins Foster, built the original wing of this house in 1795. In 1818, he completed the residence and lived here until his death in 1843. Four generations have lived and died at the "Federal Hill." The building is a reproduction of Independence Hall and is therefore a fine example of colonial architecture. There are no nails in the structure, the framework all being drawn together with wooden pegs. The furniture ranks among the rarest pieces of woodwork in the nation, being the original pieces of Duncan

(Please turn to page 16)



# YOUR HOST ...

## AT THE

# "NATIONALS"



**WELCOME ABOARD!** All contestants and visitors at the National Model Airplane Championships will be piped aboard with a warm welcome from Captain Ford N. Taylor, Jr., (inset) and all officers and men who man the U.S. Naval Air Station at Glenview, Ill.

This impressive Air Installation, one of the Navy's finest, is commanded by Captain Ford N. Taylor, Jr. Capt. Taylor, an Annapolis graduate, has an impressive record with the U.S. Navy. Having been associated with the Air Arm of the Navy during the major portion of his naval career, he was awarded the Legion of Merit as commander of support aircraft during the planning and execution of the amphibious assault operation against Leyte and the Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon in the Philippines during World War II. Prior to his assignment to the Naval Air Station at Glenview, Capt. Taylor was in command of the Aircraft Carrier, USS Leyte. Capt. Taylor and his wife, with their three children, reside at the U. S. Naval Air Station.

The National Model Airplane Championships sponsored annually by The

National Exchange Club, sanctioned by the Academy of Model Aeronautics, and conducted by AMA rules, will be held this year July 28 through August 1, at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois.

The United States Navy will again be host to the more than two thousand boys from all parts of the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Puerto Rico, who will compete in the twenty-third annual Championships event. During the Meet, the Navy will hold "open house" at the Glenview Naval Air Station. There will be aviation ground displays and flight exhibitions, including performances by the Navy's famous "Blue Angels," tactical flight demonstration team. Two hundred and twenty-eight trophies will be awarded this year to the winners of the 25 events which are divided into open, senior, and junior

classes, with the winner compiling the most points being named grand national champion. There are special awards for special events, making a total of more than 400 awards and trophies in all.

Last year's Grand Champion, William White, Jr., of Sacramento, Calif., will defend his title against the 1954 entrants, among whom will be his younger brother, Joseph, whom he edged out by only a few points in the 1953 Meet. From July 28 through August 1, the skies at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., will be filled with thousands of model aircraft (last year there were 6,700) participating in the Championships, the "World Series of Model Aviation." Plan now to send an air-minded youth from your Club's community. Help maintain interest in flying, and assure America's future in the air. ■



## VISITATIONS COMPLETED

These District Governors Have Made One or More Official Visits To All Exchange Clubs in Their District.



**Martin L. Conley**  
Calif. Dist.  
No. 17



**Dr. McKinley Dollar**  
N.C. Dist.  
No. 2



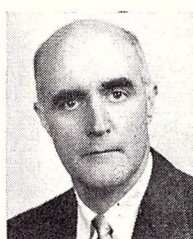
**Donald Moist**  
Ohio Dist.  
No. 10



**O. L. Olson**  
Ga. Dist.  
No. 2



**Logan B. Rudrauff**  
Calif. Dist.  
No. 17



**Alfred T. Snowden**  
Ind. Dist.  
No. 2



**Bernard F. Solberg Jr.**  
Pa. Dist.  
No. 1



**George Solomon**  
N.Y. Dist.  
No. 8



**Oscar E. Trentham**  
N.J. Dist.  
No. 3

### OTHERS NOT PICTURED:

**Dr. Charles E. Lauder**  
Ill. Dist.  
No. 2

**Guilfred R. Peebles**  
Ind. Dist.  
No. 1

**Wilber I. Towle**  
Calif. Dist.  
No. 9

## 1954 STATE CONVENTIONS

DATES	STATE	PLACE
June 11-12-13	NEW YORK	Albany
June 12-13	MASSACHUSETTS	New Bedford
June 13-14-15	MICHIGAN	Lansing
June 17-18-19	GEORGIA	Savannah General Oglethorpe Hotel
June 18-19-20	ILLINOIS	Jacksonville Dunlap Hotel
June 18-19-20	OHIO	Toledo Secor Hotel
June 18-19-20	VIRGINIA	Williamsburg Williamsburg Lodge
June 18-19	TENNESSEE	Jackson
June 19-20	CONNECTICUT	Moodus Banner Lodge
June 24-25-26	CALIFORNIA	San Diego U.S. Grant Hotel
June 24-25-26	MISSISSIPPI	Biloxi
June 24-25-26	TEXAS	Houston Shamrock Hotel
June 24-25-26	PENNSYLVANIA	Wernersville (Berks Co.) Galen Hall Resort
August 20-21-22	NORTH CAROLINA	Winston-Salem

## NATIONAL MODEL AIR CHAMPIONSHIPS

July 28 through Aug. 1

Glenview Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois

## 1954 NATIONAL CONVENTION

Sept. 29 through Oct. 4

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

**Merwin J. Anthony**  
N.Y. Dist.  
No. 3

**L. A. Easterday**  
Ind. Dist.  
No. 3

**Sidney S. Farabow**  
N.C. Dist.  
No. 4

**E. J. Wenzlaff**  
Wis. Dist.  
No. 2

**Dr. Morton E. Winheld**  
N.J. Dist.  
No. 4

**Arthur E. Hatcher**  
Okla. Dist.  
No. 1

**William R. Gladden**  
S.C. Dist.  
No. 5

**Donald M. Stump**  
Mich. Dist.  
No. 9

**Erin W. Johnson**  
Ga. Dist.  
No. 5

## Journey's End



Bruce E. Sorby, member, Defiance (Ohio) . . . Clarence F. Merrell, member, Indianapolis (Ind.) . . . John G. Bethea, member, Washington (D.C.) . . . Thomas T. Henderson, member, Highland Park (N.J.) . . . Salvatore Frasca, member, Marmora (N.J.) . . . Walter E. McColl, member, Ridgefield (N.J.) . . . Wendell P. Harvey, member, Lowell (Mass.) . . . Jesse H. Adkins, member, Birmingham (Ala.) . . . Bud Agnew, charter member, New Albany (Ind.) . . . Desmond Arnsby, honorary member, Mount Clemens (Mich.) . . . Harold M. Alkire, charter member and past state secretary, Springfield (Ill.) . . . Percy D. Brandenberger, member, Atlantic City (N.J.) . . . Maurice M. Birmingham, member, Anniston (Ala.) . . . James R. Bowman, member, Roanoke (Va.) . . . Ralph E. Burdick, past president, Fremont (Ohio) . . .



Ben Boyum, member, Winona (Minn.) . . . Henry H. Budds, member, Canaan (Conn.) . . . Sam J. Browne, member, Orangeburg (S.C.) . . . Harry K. Brown, member, Fort Worth (Texas) . . . Dr. J. Hyal Brown, member, Fort Worth (Texas) . . . Henry D. Butler, member, Delano (Calif.) . . . Harry M. Caldwell, member, Terre Haute (Ind.) . . . Everett E. Carl, member, Birmingham (Mich.) . . . Melville W. Carroll, member, South Alhambra (Calif.) . . . Lester E. Crow, member, Wheeling (W. Va.) . . . Thomas W. Christian, member, Toledo (Ohio) . . . Florance E. Cottrell, honorary member, Toledo (Ohio) . . . Judge Rowland L. Davis, honorary member, Cortland (N.Y.) . . . Theodore A. DeWelles, member, Rochester (N.Y.) . . . Herbert J. Darch, past District Governor, member, Binghamton (N.Y.) . . . Lee D. DeVoe, member, Aliquippa (Pa.) . . . Joseph J. Ellingworth, member, Utica (N.Y.) . . . Joseph Epstein, member, West Chester (Pa.) . . . William Evans, honorary member, Ridge Route (Calif.) . . . Walter B. Enright, member, Pittsfield (Mass.) . . . A. J. Foster Jr., member, Stockton Boulevard-Sacramento (Calif.) . . . David Gottlieb, member, Tiffin (Ohio) . . . Alfred E. Honce, charter member, West Hartford (Conn.) . . . Carroll J. Hester, honorary member, Dallas (Texas) . . . Jack S. Hammond, and Al Clark, members, Sacramento (Calif.) . . . George W. Leonard Jr., charter member, Lancaster (Pa.) . . . Robert W. Hammond, member, Ridgewood (N.J.) . . . Charles E. Hancock, member, Grand Rapids (Mich.) . . . Howard Herrington, member, Olean (N.Y.) . . . Vernon Hewitt, past president, Salem (N.J.) . . . Carroll E. Hickok, member, Kalamazoo (Mich.) . . . the Rev. Wm. F. Hoot, honorary member, Dearborn (Mich.) . . . Dr. J. A. Jacques, past District Governor, Santa Barbara (Calif.) . . . Thomas H. Jewell, member, Pen Argyl (Pa.) . . . G. H. Kemp, member, Garden Grove (Calif.) . . . Dr. Harold S. Kinney, member, South Side Indianapolis (Ind.) . . . Harold L. Kimball, member, Southeastern San Diego (Calif.) . . . Walter LeRoy Knowlton, member, Birmingham (Ala.) . . . Conrad Landweer, member, Golden Gate-San Francisco (Calif.) . . . William Logan, member, Dundee (Mich.) .

#### Kenneth P. Ehly

The New Jersey State Exchange Clubs suffered a sad loss in the untimely death of their secretary, Kenneth P. Ehly, of Phillipsburg. State Secretary Ehly had also held the posts of District Governor, Club treasurer, vice president, and president.



**SARASOTA, FLORIDA.** These "led all the rest" in the long list of winners in the Pet Show sponsored by the Exchange Club, with the youngster judged "Best Exhibitor," left, and the one judged as having the "Best Pet" at right. President Russell Jordan stands at left, and, right, is Col. Royal Gervais, general chairman.

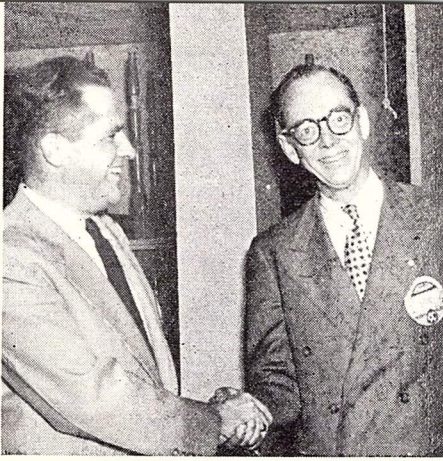


**CARTERSVILLE, GA.** Girls' basketball coach and high-school principal, Exchangite John Parker, right, received surprise gifts, and these members of his championship team received awards at a meeting of the Exchange Club. Exchangites Joseph Abbott, left, and James New made the presentations.



**NORWALK, CALIF.** These Model Airplane winners were honored by the Exchange Club following a 40-entry contest for the Model Builders Club which these Exchangites sponsor. Club Member Art Sorrell, left, is instructor. About 100 parents and youngsters watched judging, and were served cake-and-cocoa refreshments.





**CORTLAND, N. Y.** National news coverage has been given to Dr. Robert H. Kerr's visit, as mayor of Cortland, to the city of Peshwar in Pakistan, Asia, following active interest on the part of Cortland civic groups in that country. An Exchangite, Dr. Kerr thanks President Carl H. Evans of the Exchange Club, for the Club's share in expenses for the Pakistan visit.



**CLARKSBURG, W. VA.** About 700 high school students were guests of the Exchange Club at the annual all-night Festival planned to follow the school Proms, a project endorsed by Clarksburg parents in order to curtail delinquency. W. Robert Blair, left, was general chairman, assisted by President William Yoke, center, and Charles Gible, chairman of the paper-napkin sale financing the Festival.



**OCEAN CITY, N. J.** National President J. Benjamin Brick is presenting an honorary membership in the Exchange Club to a highly popular sports figure, "Chuck" Bednarik, Philadelphia Eagles pro football player, who was acting as toastmaster at a dinner sponsored by the Club for the local high school basketball team when presented with the honor. He has cooperated greatly with the Club in its projects for youth for the last four years, and this year will receive a national award as outstanding professional football player.

## Special Convention Tour

(Continued from page 12)

Phyfe, Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Colonial.

The colonial flower garden, the flagged walks, the picnic groves, the spring house under the old law office now reproduced, the old slave quarters, present the charm of the old south when life was set to an easier tempo than any living person can now remember.

It was during a visit to his kinsman, Judge Rowan, at Federal Hill, that Stephen Collins Foster first observed the happy surroundings, and the considerate treatment of the slaves of that estate. It was here that he was inspired to give to the world his master melodies, "My Old Kentucky Home," "Suwanee River," "Old Black Joe," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and others.

Amidst these beautiful surroundings in 1852, Foster became imbued with that universal passion for a home, influenced by the happy slaves and the fine plantation. In a word picture in poetic form he gave the world his expression of this human feeling which has made "My Old

Kentucky Home" not only national in its appeal but international as well. It is the most perfect expression in the world of art, of that universal passion in the heart of everyone — the love of a home. It was this song which established Foster's position as the world's greatest composer of plantation melody. Foster wrote more than 140 melodies, and assisted in the creation of approximately 50 others. His songs have a definite place in the folk music of America and are therefore historically, as well as culturally, significant.

"My Old Kentucky Home" is worthy of fame for its own sake, and with the added glamour of Foster's songs has become an institution of national significance.

### And Back To Louisville

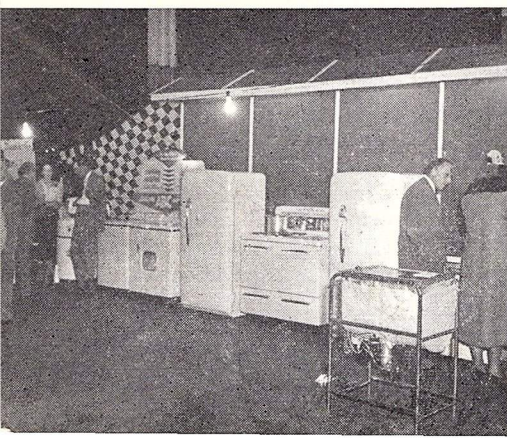
On the return route back to the Convention City, Exchangites will continue through some of the loveliest country sides of scenery that Kentucky has to offer. This day-long trip will be filled with interest and education, and will take Exchangites to a part of the country where one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known lived and walked during the days of his youth, and where early American History was made.

### BELOW, LEFT TO RIGHT:

Thirty merchants combined to make the Exchange Club of Gettysburg (Pa.) Builders' Show a "huge success." Shown is the manner in which booths were arranged to allow maximum view of merchandise to spectators. They were located in a former gymnasium.

A special award was bestowed upon 91-year-old James Albert Green, third from left, by the Exchange Club of Cincinnati (Ohio), honoring him as an outstanding citizen. With him, left to right, are Mrs. Green, Club President George C. Hayward, Past National President Myers Y. Cooper, and Past President Erwin G. Steinwart.

Five Exchange Clubs were represented at the third annual Charter Anniversary of the Exchange Club of Baltimore (Md.). Seen left to right are: President Phillip E. Waller of Cambridge; Immediate Past President James E. Emerson of Salisbury; Club President Max Carozza of Baltimore; District Governor D. Ernest Matthews holding the Club's charter (Baltimore); Immediate Past President William Graham of Baltimore; Treasurer George W. Landis of Cumberland; and President George G. Rogers of Highlandtown.





# List of Class "A" Officers

These officers graduated into top honors by filling out first quarter, 1954, membership reports, and sending them to National Headquarters promptly.

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 Abrams, Dr. J. J.  
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 Allen, William P., Jr.  
 Ames, Walter W.  
 Andersen, Alfred M.  
 Anderson, Frank L.  
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 Arbogast, E. James  
 Armstrong, A. Russell  
 Arthur, Hiram S.  
 Arthur, J. Victor, Jr.  
 Assey, Norman  
 Auld, Frederick H.  
 Austin, Welton E.  
 BAILEY, Charles F.  
 Bailey, Homer E.  
 Bailey, James C.  
 Baker, Henry W.  
 Baker, William E.  
 Baldwin, R. H.  
 Ballard, Lynn W.  
 Ballard, W. J., Jr.  
 Barclay, A. C.  
 Barefield, Leonard V.  
 Barkley, Carl  
 Barnett, Robert O.  
 Barnhouse, William T.  
 Barnick, Donald E.  
 Barrall, Leonard H.  
 Barrows, Howard H., Jr.  
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 Basham, Jack C.  
 Batchelor, Lester M.  
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 Beck, Quentin F.  
 Beck, Winton H.  
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 Beeler, Wandel A.  
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 Bender, J. George  
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 Bergeson, Edward B.  
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 Biega, Dr. Stanley G.  
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 Blackburn, A. B.  
 Blackburn, W. Stewart  
 Blackman, Irving  
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 Blanchard, Roger V.  
 Bluth, Laurence G.  
 Blystone, Rodney E., Jr.  
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 Bock, Robert A.  
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 Boyd, William M.  
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 Bradley, Homer L.  
 Bradley, M. R., Jr.  
 Bradshaw, Francis C.  
 Brady, Harry A.  
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 Brigade, Robert A.  
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 Brinkerhoff, W. Ray  
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 Brown, Charles  
 Brown, Frank F. D.  
 Brown, Leland E.  
 Brown, Warren A.  
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 Burgess, Victor Manuel  
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 Carpp, Willard L.  
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 Case, Sherwood W.  
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 Varner, Robert P.  
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 Watts, Arville J.  
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 Wemesfelder, Martin P.  
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## A Distinctive Club Meeting Plaque

You'll want to hang this plaque in the lobby of the hotel or restaurant where your Club meets regularly. Designed especially for Exchange Clubs, it is an effective way to identify your meeting place to visiting Exchangites and the public.

This plaque, a full 16" by 20" in size, of grained walnut board, hand-polished and beveled for fine appearance, has a 9" finely etched cast bronze authentic Exchange Club emblem. Above the emblem, a bronze plate 3" by 14" denotes the regular meeting day for your Club, "MEETS HERE (your Club's meeting day)", cast individually for each Club. The plaque is complete with chain for hanging.

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## THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB

Office Building at 335 Superior Street

Toledo 4, Ohio

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